

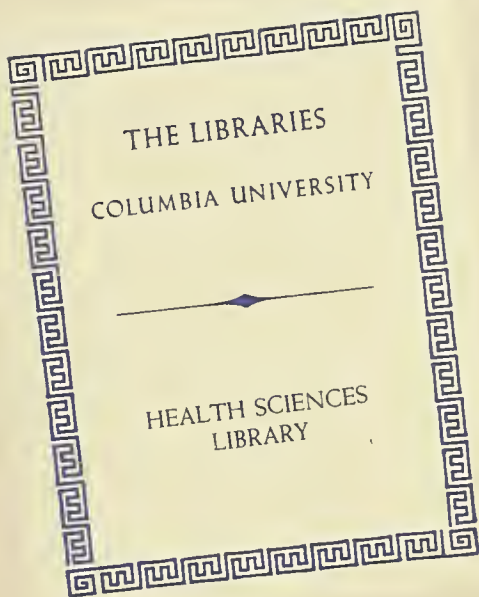
DENTAL
COLUMBIAN

1933

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C O P Y R I G H T

RICHARD S. SILVER
Editor-in-Chief



A. ALAN GREENE
Business Manager



A
N ANNUAL
PUBLICATION BY
THE STUDENTS OF
THE SCHOOL OF
DENTAL AND
ORAL SURGERY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE 1933
DENTAL
COLUMBIAN

D



HJL

EDICATION

To
Harold Judson Leonard
D. D. S., A. B.

IN keeping with tradition, this "Dental Columbian" is dedicated to a man vitally connected with the school. In recognition of his contribution to the spirit of research, his sympathetic understanding of student needs, his guidance, and his exemplary lofty-mindedness, we pay him tribute. In appreciation of his services to the school and its students, the members of the class of 1933 gratefully dedicate this annual.

FOREWORD

THE 1933 "Dental Columbian," in new vesture, under a new name, and with new hope, makes its debut. In presenting this book we, the editors, have sought to create a monument worthy of the college it represents and to offer to the class of 1933 a chronicle of its activities and achievements that not even the attrition of time will be able to efface. If we have accomplished this end, even in part, we shall not consider our efforts in vain.

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*Learn, O youth, virtue from me
and true labor; fortune
from others.*



Faculty



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL.D. (Contab.), D.Litt. (Oxon.), Hon.D. (Paris)
President of the University

« The Dental Columbian » for • nineteen • thirty • three



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Dean and Professor of Dentistry*

* On leave of absence beginning March 1st, 1933.

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Professor of Dentistry and Director of Orthodontia Clinic



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	CHRISTINE GLASS

*I will plant companionship
thick as trees.*



Classes



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Vice-President



DAVID N. LEVINE
President



MAX LEVY
Secretary-Treasurer



MARIO FRANZONE
Student Council Representative



RICHARD S. SILVER
Student Council Representative



SAMUEL X. KAPLAN
Student Council Representative

History of the Senior Class

The class of 1933 pauses a brief moment in its arduous climb toward graduation to indulge in a little pardonable retrospection. As it fondly dwells on the events of the past years and again enjoys their memories, the idea slowly crystallizes that "1933" has a history of its own.

Nearly four years have elapsed since that momentous morning when, with pale faces and fluttering pulses, the members of the class huddled around the rostrum in the anatomy laboratory to receive their baptism of professional study. Only a brief introduction, a happy lack of ceremony, and their work was begun. Histology that afternoon was of special moment since it signified the group's first excursion to the medical school where they spent the greater part of their next two years. Of interest, too, is the fact that it was from this laboratory that they obtained their first glimpse of the early construction work on that monumental span across the Hudson, whose slow growth to completion was to strangely parallel their own in dentistry.

The close of the first year was of unusual significance since it marked the beginning of the splitting off from the class of that intrepid group of twelve students who elected to take the three-year course of continuous work and were graduated in September, 1932. These men have already taken their places in the professional world and are doing their share to add to the growing prestige of the class of 1933.

As sophomores, the class continued its incursions into medical knowledge with courses in pathology, pharmacology, and bacteriology. During this crowded year, the students also began their work in operative and prosthetic technique and were introduced to active clinical work in prophylaxis. The third and fourth years were spent in the clinics, where the technical talents of the group manifested themselves to best advantage. Their work was uniformly good and bespoke a sound training in the fundamentals of dentistry and a confidence in applying it.



To unravel the skein of motives, causes and actions of the class of 1933 would be a most difficult task for any chronicler. Its life was too complex and too closely interwoven with the many and varied interests of the individuals who composed it to lend to ready analysis. In spite of the centrifugal tendencies that occasionally manifested themselves, the group was tied by a unity and an *esprit de corps* that was its first claim to distinction and a real factor in its survival. Group studying reached its greatest development with this class, and the strong spirit of cooperation was an important help in traveling the rocky roads of such difficult courses as physiology, pathology, et al.

The annals of "1933" have little room for a recital of the social activities of the class. In the main, their days were joyful and halcyon ones, and they never permitted themselves to be long concerned with the incertitudes of their existence. The extra-curricular lecture of Dr. Richter on permutations and combinations, Dr. Alpert's novel anatomy quizzes, and the peaceful class elections were bright spots of their quadrennial career. Dave Levine's endless comic sorceries did much to leaven many a tedious hour. The only weaknesses in the class armor were a flair for contagious rumors and a susceptibility to facile tumults, but even these were too ephemeral to seriously interfere with their work.

The legend of the class of 1933 approaches its end. Inevitably, in spite of their efforts, the students will finish their courses and be qualified to assume their new rôle in a hostile and competitive world. Commencement will soon be here, farewells will be uttered, fond ties will be severed. The future is impenetrable, the present uncertain, the past alone will always be with us.

Farewell, Columbia.

R. S. S.



IRWIN I. BENREY, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Pi Delta Sigma

What we have to say of "Irv" will be approved by all who know him. Industrious, unselfish and studious, he has been a loyal member of his class. We trust that his interest in oral spirochetes will lead him to a successful career of research.

JULIUS FISHMAN

C. C. N. Y.

We all like "Julie." Friendly, spirited and zealous, "Julie" has finished his courses standing high in the personal estimation of his colleagues. Even the faculty members prefer to call him by his first name.



MARIO FRANZONE

N. Y. U.

Ni Psi Phi

Student Council 4, 2, Vice-President 4;
Jarvie Society 4, 3, Secretary-Treasurer 4.

During his four years "Franz" has become a familiar figure in the laboratories and clinics. An industrious and searching student, he has displayed a capability which should serve him well in his chosen profession. "Franz" has been the school's representative at all Dental Society meetings.



MARCUS GEWURTZ, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Pi Delta Sigma

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

"Marc's" earnestness and diligence, both in the classroom and laboratory, should be ample reason for the prediction of his future success. An indefatigable worker, he has always been an asset to the class. He will be remembered as a charter member of the "Sunrise Club."



JAMES IRVING GRAHAM, A.B.

Columbia

Xi Psi Phi

Class Vice-President 4; Class President
1; Student Council 1.

A willing speaker. "Surg" always stepped to the fore to help the class whenever oratory was in demand. His qualities of leadership were early recognized when he was elected class president during his freshman year.

A. ALAN GREENE

Pennsylvania

Alpha Omega

Class President 2; Class Vice-President
1; Student Council 3, 2; Year Book
4, 3, 2, Business Manager 4.

"Al" has used his ability as a wrestler in grappling with the problems of dentistry. "Al's" clinical record and school activities presage success in the field he is entering.



SIDNEY LAWRENCE GREENFIELD
B.S., B.A.

N. Y. U. and Columbia
Alpha Omega

"Red" is a fellow one cannot help liking, and although he is not a prominent figure in class politics, his qualities are fully appreciated by his colleagues. The class owes him a great debt for his complete and copious lecture notes.



HAROLD GEORGE HAMBERGER
BS., D.D.S.

Northwestern

We regret that we have only a few words with which to describe this affable young man. Paralleling his excellent scholastic and clinical work is a personality so genuine and sympathetic that he will be remembered by all those who came in contact with him.





VICTOR JEROME HANOVER

Columbia

Sigma Epsilon Delta

His serenity under stress and his ability to handle special problems are "Vic's" outstanding qualities. An interested regard from his associates will follow his future efforts. We risk no censure when we express fullest confidence in his merit.

JACOB HOROWITZ, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Pi Delta Sigma

Quiet and unobtrusive, "Tex" has earned the respect and liking of all about him. His diligence, application and cigar form a combination that will never be forgotten.



EUGENE ALLAN HUMBERT
N. Y. U.

Needless to say, "Gene" has made a name for himself for his varied and consistent ability. In his four years' stay everyone has found him a most pleasant and sociable chap, and his excellent qualities will take him far up the road. (What road?)



JULIUS J. KAHN, A.B.
N. Y. U.

"Julie" has been difficult to know intimately, but the result has been worth while. He will be remembered for his devotion to his work and his qualities of perseverance.



SAMUEL X. KAPLAN

Columbia

Pi Delta Sigma

Student Council 4.

Through four years, "Sam" has endeared himself to his associates by virtue of his unfaltering generosity and genuine good humor. His faith in the honesty of mankind has never been weakened, notwithstanding the fact that he is very much in the red for instruments loaned.

MORRIS E. KOBILEWSKI, B.S.
N. Y. U.

"Moe" came to Columbia with a definite purpose in mind: to cultivate to the best of his ability the educational facilities that the school offered him. His training in special and difficult cases should prove invaluable to him.



LOUIS KRAUS, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Jarvie Society 4. 3; Year Book 4.

"Lou" offers good looks, a capacity for work, and a singularly attractive personality which will carry him to great heights. In a quiet and unassuming manner he has acquired a prestige and distinction that will be with him always.



BENNETT MILAN LATHROP, B.S.,
D.D.S.

Hillsdale College and Michigan

In every graduating class there must be one man who possesses to the greatest extent the qualities of a gentleman. Bennet, with his quiet yet impressively pleasant nature and his sincere regard for the welfare of others, fills this niche perfectly.



DAVID NATHANIEL LEVINE, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Class President 4; Class Secretary 1;
Student Council 4.

A sense of humor is one of the most important attributes to a happy life. But when a man can combine an exceedingly cheerful nature with the qualities of a scholar, he is sure to be successful. Dave is one of the most likeable fellows in the class. He works hard, laughs hard, and will be hard to beat.

HAROLD JOSEPH LEVINE

N. Y. U.

Sigma Epsilon Delta

Year Book 4.

Hal's natural mechanical aptitude early earned him the title of guardian angel of the underclassmen. He also holds the speed record for work done in all departments. His sheer ability promises him a brilliant future.



MAX LEVY, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Class Secretary and Treasurer 4, 3.

Max, our perennial class secretary, will always be remembered for his enthusiastic fellowship and seriousness of purpose. Clinical asepsis is his special field of research, and we expect great things from him.



ABRAHAM MARCUS, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

It is difficult to attempt in the short space at our disposal to list all of Abe's qualities. Devoting all of his efforts to his work, he has acquired a scholastic and clinical record of which anyone might be proud. We can but stand and applaud this likeable and industrious chap.



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RICHARD PERRY MICHELbacher

N. Y. U.

Pi Delta Sigma

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

No one can ever say that "Mike's" career at Columbia has been anything but a complete one. His interest in "bridge"-work has been so great that even his lunch hours have been sacrificed. We can all testify to "Dick's" fine character and earnest endeavor in all his activities and studies.

SOL LEONARD ORLEAN

N. Y. U.

Alpha Omega.

Sol has solved the problem of concentrated application to work. Despite his great devotion to his task, we have been able to discern the genial, good-humored personality that he possesses. His unfailing attendance to lectures has earned him exemplary distinction.



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IRVING PHILLIPS

N. Y. U.

Pi Delta Sigma

"Canoola" is a storehouse of manly virtues and attainments. His everlasting wholesomeness, good humor and dependability have enabled us to judge him as the really splendid chap he is. We forgive him his occasional verbal regicides.



SAMUEL PHILLIPS PRITZ, B.S.

Fordham

Sigma Epsilon Delta

Four years ago "Sy" joined our midst as an innocent and dignified freshman. Underneath this dignified front we found a fun-loving, well-balanced, energetic youth. His spontaneous good humor and priceless impersonations provided many an enjoyable moment.



RICHARD STEWART SILVER

Columbia

Alpha Omega

Class President 3; Student Council 4, 3,
President 4; Year Book 4, 3, 2, Editor-
in-Chief 4; Jarvie Society 4, 3, Presi-
dent 4.

Dick's formidable list of activities is a mute tribute to his concentrated qualities of leadership. In addition to his many extra-curricular accomplishments he has been able to establish an excellent scholastic record. We greet him for his happy nature, his inexhaustible optimism, and his fine fellowship.

DIRAN SOGHIGIAN, A.B.

Columbia

"Soggy" possesses the most infectious laugh in the school. His unbridled tongue, rare humor and jovial fellowship have endeared him to us. "Soggy" can quote from the original Greek of Hippocrates to prove a point.



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HYMAN SOSLOWSKY, A.B.

George Washington U.

Pi Delta Sigma

Student Council 2; Year Book 4.

'Hy' is the sort of a chap one enjoys meeting and knowing. He has been one of our strong political influences and during class elections displayed a managerial ability second to none. This talent should take him far in dentistry.



BENJAMIN TENENBAUM, B.S.

Columbia

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

Sincerity of motive and word seems to symbolize best the career of a man like our "Benny." To know him is to realize that there is more to "Ben" than the average student. His ideals have been crystallized in all of his endeavors, and the adherence to them should lead him to success in his profession. "He all right!"



LEO BERT TUCKMAN, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Alpha Omega

Jarvie Society 4, 3; Year Book 4.

While ably holding down the dual rôle of a gentleman and a student, Lee has learned the secret of social charm. His easy-going and understanding nature, plus good humor and keen, clear thinking ability, will achieve enviable success for him.

J. MARTIN ZINNER

Trinity

Jack is one of those men who are happy when surrounded by a small group of friends, and accordingly has not greatly concerned himself with class activities. Those of us who are fortunate to be counted as his friends can testify to his seriousness and loyalty.



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ROBERT HENRY ALEXANDER, B.S.

C. C. N. Y.

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

"Bob" is a real likeable fellow, as those who know him will testify. He has been our champion of free speech and the rights of man, and has always been ready to act with the class when the occasion required it.

GUS GOLDBERG, A.B.

Columbia

Student Council 1.

"Goose" has played an important part in the social life of the laboratory. Despite a flair for practical jokes he is genuinely liked by his classmates.

JOHN PHILLIP TRAUOGOTT, JR.

Buffalo University

Psi Omega

Jarvie Society 4, 3.

Not conspicuous in extra-curricular activities, "Jack" is one of those quiet, purposeful persons who stick close to their work. We will remember him as Psi Omega's strongest votary in our class.



History of the Junior Class

Introducing the Junior Class—a heterogeneous group of forty-two men of various shapes, sizes and ages, all bound together with a common life interest. The class has its share of settled married men, grand-daddies, infant prodigies, independents and dependents, grouches, comedians, misogynists and misanthropes, and fortunately, a goodly share of just good all-around fellows.

It is generally agreed that the third year of training in dental school is the most important and most difficult in the genesis of a dentist. To say that the Class of '34 attacked the problems of this long-heralded year with an almost fanatical avidity would be, indeed, stating the case mildly. Normal living habits were soon abandoned by many members of the class in a mad race to finish technique courses. In some instances six-day bike race tactics were in vogue. Many men were soon able to describe with remarkable realism the onset of dawn as viewed from the dental work benches. The beauties of sunset and the gathering of the shrouds of night soon became common sights to these ambitious and zealous individuals. Lunches acquired a new relish eaten at laboratory benches with plaster, flux and sticky wax added for flavor. When the persuasion of the Buildings and Grounds police finally uprooted our heroes from their "restful easy chairs" they could be seen wearily plodding homeward with half of their prosthetic kits packed neatly into their brief cases, valises and Boston bags. And so on through the night!

Fortunately, under the leadership of our perennial president, George O'Grady, the social life of our class has not been totally neglected in the rush of our work. On election day eve the class held the first of its semi-annual affairs in the form of a dinner dance held at an inn on Long Island. The group responded to this affair in characteristic style and it was pronounced a success by even the most discriminating social lights of the class. Donald O'Brien, who ably arranged this dinner dance, is to be congratulated

on his good work. The dancing featured O'Grady's Westchester, Phinney's In-Step, Glickman's Dog-Trot and Trattner's Up-Lift. As this article goes to press arrangements are under way for the Junior spring dance to be held the evening preceding the Easter vacation. All indications point toward another social success.

Returning once again to the more serious side of our existence, we may truthfully say that the class has shown a striking spirit in meeting and coping with the many problems that have confronted it this past year. Before that memorable day when, with snowy white gowns and shining countenances, we were to start our clinical operative work, rubber-dam technique had to be mastered. In this work the class members showed themselves to be true martyrs to the cause of science by putting themselves into the hands of their fellow-students for procedures unparalleled since the days of the Spanish Inquisition. When this technique had finally been mastered and the first contingent of patients had been assigned, a change in the attitudes of most of the students became apparent. A dignified maturity replaced previous naiveté, and slowly a true feeling of the importance and desirability of our life work became apparent to us.

Speaking of personalities—sotto voce—Grunberg blowpipes—"Barber's" method for hair, eyebrow and moustache singeing; Wolfson's self-imposed quarantine and his moratorium on instruments; Axenfield's spare time; Condon's flasking; Amsterdam's chapeau; Charlat's suavity and physique—they go wild, simply wild?—; Harvard's gift to Columbia's needy—the fugitive; Glickman's Hadassah; Guagliardi's trick cigarette case—and his Long Island cases; Hoffman off the cigarette standard—now accepts any brand; Student Hall's relationship to Bard Hall; Isaacson's portable swager—his middle initials—and seriously—his charming wife; How to Study for Exams, by Kriss and Zinner, K.O.E.; Levine calling his baby Oscar, a pal—and the consequences;—those pearly white teeth peeping through the gums; Moloff and Paris going to the rats and their Parisian humor; O'Brien's relationship to the Mayor; O'Grady's *coup d'etat*—good luck, George; O'Neill's Alice in Wonderland; Nubian's Hee-ere! and the class ventriloquists; Kantrowitz's avid interest in current events at minimum expense; a bit of Hitler, a pinch of Mussolini, and a dash of Clark Gable—what have you?—Zeisler! At Dawning, by Schroff; a scholar, a gentleman, an ideal husband, and a fish-fancier—Gruskin; burning those bridges behind us; Skinner—a venerable gentleman, entwined by the arms of Morpheus; Sir Malcolm Farer—the cynical speed demon;—good old "Berkie" and his "Have I got troubles!"; Schoss in a seductive mood—"So, you wouldn't tell me," "Don't be ridiculous"; the mystery of Phinney's locker; Nachbar's ability as a rummy player—can he pick 'em! Breiner likes to play post-office—Good boy, Johnny; Orol and the girl in red; *News* headline describing Reich's encounter with an automobile radiator—BIG RED RIDING HOOD!

See you all at the World's Fair-est Dental Clinic.

G. G. T.

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JOSEPH GLICKMAN	}Student Council Representatives
SAMUEL GRUSKIN	
GEORGE G. TRATTNER	



History of the Sophomore Class

Genius, that power which constitutes a scientist; that quality without which judgment is cold and knowledge is inert; that energy which collects, combines, amplifies and animates—this superiority must, with little hesitation, be credited to the sophomore class.

To begin this theme in so eulogistic a fashion would be mercilessly condemned and ridiculed by the conservative upper classmen as being too trite and affected. And so in the interest of interclass peace ye scribe will exercise his accustomed forbearance and proceed to an account of the passing year's events.

In the latter part of September, 1932, the sophomore class banded together once more to throw off the onslaughts of the courses threatening their survival. It might be interesting to note that the mortality rate the previous year was "approximately" four one-thousandths per cent. With the completion of the year, this figure was reduced to the amazing one of decimal point, zero, zero. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!

Pathology was a great course. And we feel certain that Dr. Richter will not be a "forgotten man." Bacteriology was quite elementary for most of us as we had already delved into this field in our naive college days. How the poor little bacteria spluttered and squirmed at our hands! Sid Bleicher got an eyeful of para-typhosus "A." Crosby, Reischer, Meinwald and Teitelbaum contributed "amazingly clear" reports on some of the thriving problems of bacteriology. Gill, Goldsmith and Havlicek never left before five o'clock. Zealous students! Some of the cryptographic-minded men endeavored to decipher a certain unknown system, but later resolved to stick to cryptograms. Most of us will always remember this course.

After the first trimester, we received our first taste of plaster. Corridors, hallways, laboratories and telephone booths were covered in beautiful futuristic design with gleaming white plaster. Prosthetics had begun and with it a course not included in

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the curriculum but one arduously pursued by many—"weazling." "Weazling" may be defined as that attempt on the part of some students to keep ahead of the others so that the others should not remain too far behind. Raeder and Kaplan vied for the honors and Raeder received them.

'Twas a grand and glorious feeling to be initiated into the mysteries of clinical work. How many feet faltered and how many faces began to receive their weekly taste of lather and blade when the course in Prophylaxis, so ably conducted by Dr. Anna V. Hughes, started. "Ginz" Reich had to borrow a stepladder when his chair couldn't be lowered further. Wilson received the first chair. I wonder why. Walsh's patient had a typical text-book picture mouth. Lucky fellow! Rosenwasser had profuse secretion of the sebaceous glands. Tracy looked too professional for words. Kolodny kept humming to himself: "What'll I do?"

Operative technique was so thoroughly enjoyed by the group that the gold standard was on the verge of collapse. It soon recovered, however, when the upper classmen instructed the unknowing sophomores in the art of non-extension for prevention.

It was with sincere regret on the part of all of us that we finished the Dental Anatomy course. The famous words: "and with one deft stroke, I establish root, crown and polish"—will linger long in our memories. Smiling Dr. Stein and congenial Dr. Erdreich could always be counted upon to help us out. The group regretted the absence of Dr. Diamond and gave thanks for his recovery.

It was high time, after so much strenuous work, that revelry begin and so the class decided upon an affair at the Hollywood Gardens. Nat Binder, the chairman of the dance committee, must have run all over town before he found so charming a place to shelter our group. And he wore a brand new suit at the affair. The oracle must be consulted whither went the profits. Nevertheless, he and his fellow committeemen, Wiener, Pat Manning and Wibell, deserve much credit, for, with a gathering of fifty couples, the affair was a gala success. Isham Jones and his orchestra ceded to our whims, the food was most palatable, and the floor show scandalous. Now we know the reason for Tom Manning's visits to Mary Immaculate Hospital. The reason was clinging to his arm. We were all amazed to discover how many of our boys excelled in the subtle art of ye light fantastic.

And so two full years have passed and again the day is come when we can once more repose under the palm of some sunny clime and let fly to the four winds all the plaster impressions and gold foil that we so selfishly guarded. "Now the summer time reviving old desire, the thoughtful soul to solitude and joy retires."

M. G.

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<i>President</i>	MANUEL GOTTLIEB
<i>Vice-President</i>	ELMER CROSBY
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	MORRIS WEINSTEIN
<i>Student Council Representatives</i>	FRED DOSCHER, JOSEPH WALSH



History of the Freshman Class

The Freshman class of forty-nine students started its first year of professional study with the highest of aspirations. During the first trimester the class labored diligently at the microscopes and in the laboratories. Few casualties were listed and the second term found the freshmen leading a life of comparative ease in their attempt to emulate the blasé sophomores in their confident attitude toward studies.

During the last two weeks of the second trimester many kilowatts of midnight electricity were spent in the effort to "weazel" in anatomy before the final quiz on the head and neck. Many a blood-shot eye made its appearance during those last strenuous days. The locker room was frequented only by the upper classmen while the luckless freshmen boned away on the distribution of the trigeminal nerve or the branches of the internal maxillary artery.

After the anatomy exams life once more was a matter of being constantly on the jump, as the schedule was crowded with courses allowing little if any leisure. However, some of the more incautious members of the class permitted themselves to be deceived by an insidious spring fever into neglecting their studies in favor of a rubber of bridge or taking a walk along the river. Many of the ambitious applied themselves to the task of carving their teeth or drawing histology pictures, with an eye toward having leisure time at the end of the trimester.

The social life of the freshman class as a unit was practically negligible due to the amount of time required for study. A supper-dance to be held in March in conjunction with the sophomore class has been arranged, and it promises to be quite successful.

As the first year draws to a close, the freshman class members look forward to their next year of association as sophomores, and with a warning to the upper classmen to maintain their pace or have their laurels snatched from their grasp.

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<i>Vice-President</i>	FRANK KELLY
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	STEWART SCHWENK
<i>Student Council Representative</i>	ARTHUR OLSON

FROSH FACTS

Did you know that:

- Eckhaus commutes from Peekskill.
- Charlie (Vas you dere) Jaeger is developing into a "hearts" player.
- Riley is an alumnus of St. Stephen's.
- Shapiro has one of the high averages of the class.
- Irv (Dot's a fine) Tenzer and Ralph Tasch form one of the best auction bridge teams in the class.
- Jerry Alexander is sweet on an O. H.
- Hy Brodowsky is ditto.
- Greenberg, Slutzky and Katz are pledgees of Alpha Omega.
- Traunstein is one of the best technicians in the class.
- Rodeman is the oldest member of the class and a dental technician.
- Redner is a handball player of some merit.
- Eckhaus is the tallest member of the class.
- Wertman is a U. of P. man and married.
- Baumgarten was born in Jerusalem.
- Herbert hails from Englewood, N. J.
- Spetaccino comes from Elmira.
- Greenberg migrates from West New York, N. J., and prefers it to the big city.
- Kelly played lacrosse at Manual.
- Sid Stone has four upper molars on each side.
- Riley and Staven have all the luck when it comes to getting a valuable cadaver.
- McCaffrey is the most reserved man in the class.
- Baumgarten is the most modest. (Oh, Yeah?)

M. S.

*Consider that I laboured not
for myself only, but for all
them that seek learning.*



Activities



BUSH DOSCHER OLSSON WALSH GLICKMAN O'GRADY
DR. BUCHBINDER LEVINE KAPLAN FRANZONE SILVER TRATTNER GRUSKIN DR. HOLLIDAY

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MARIO FRANZONE*Vice-President*
GEORGE G. TRATTNER.....*Secretary*
HOUGHTON HOLLIDAY, A.B., D.D.S.....*Faculty Adviser*
MAURICE BUCHBINDER, B.S., D.D.S.....*Faculty Adviser*

SENIOR CLASS

DAVID N. LEVINE RICHARD S. SILVER
MARIO FRANZONE SAMUEL X. KAPLAN

JUNIOR CLASS

GEORGE L. O'GRADY GEORGE G. TRATTNER
JOSEPH GLICKMAN SAMUEL GRUSKIN

SOPHOMORE CLASS

MANUEL GOTTLIEB JOSEPH D. WALSH
FREDERICK S. DOSCHER

FRESHMAN CLASS

LOUIS BUSH ARTHUR E. OLSSON

Student Council

On December 21, 1928, the student body of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery passed a resolution providing for the establishment of a system of self-government under a group of undergraduates to be elected each year and to be known as the Student Council. The first duties of the Council were concerned principally with natural orientation and constitutional interpretation. In the natural sequence of events general school problems soon found their way to the portals of council meetings.

Since its inception the Council has become progressively a more vital and integral part of the school, forming an all-important link between faculty and student body. The Council has faced matters of great importance this year. Its efforts toward solving these problems have met with the approval of the faculty as evinced by their adoption of most of the resolutions submitted to them. These resolutions included, among others, the granting of a reduction of rental fees on student cases and the creation of a council committee to suggest important changes in instrument lists for coming years. In all these matters the faculty has shown splendid cooperation which bodes well for the future of the Council; for it is upon the maintenance or lack of this cooperation that the utility or futility of the Council depends.

The duties of the Student Council at present are fourfold. It serves as an effective medium between the faculty and the student body, correlates the various activities of the school, aids in effecting cooperation in matters affecting the welfare of the school, and promotes ideals worthy of our chosen profession. These duties the Student Council has carried out during the past year in an efficient and effective manner.

Dr. Holliday has served as faculty adviser to the Council ever since its inception. It is sincerely hoped that he will continue in this capacity for many years in order that the Council may benefit by his competent and inspirational advice.



NUBIAN ISAACSON GRUSKIN KANTROWITZ PHINNEY STRIKOWSKY SCHROFF EPSTEIN LEVINE
KECK GEWURTZ TENENBAUM MICHELBACHER TRATTNER KRAUS SILVER FRANZONE GLICKMAN TUCKMAN MARCUS BERKOWITZ

The William Jarvie Society

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GEORGE L. O'GRADY.....*Vice-President*
MARIO FRANZONE*Secretary-Treasurer*
JOSEPH SCHROFF, B.S., M.D., D.D.S.....*Faculty Adviser*

SENIOR CLASS

ROBERT H. ALEXANDER	RICHARD P. MICHELBACHER
MARIO FRANZONE	RICHARD S. SILVER
MARCUS GEWURTZ	BENJAMIN TENENBAUM
LOUIS KRAUS	JOHN P. TRAUGOTT, JR.
ABRAHAM MARCUS	LEO B. TUCKMAN

JUNIOR CLASS

SIMON AMSTERDAM	ALFRED J. KECK
MICHAEL J. BERKOWITZ	ARTHUR LEVINE
JULIUS L. EPSTEIN	OSCAR J. NUBIAN
JOSEPH GLICKMAN	GEORGE L. O'GRADY
SAMUEL GRUSKIN	CHARLES R. PHINNEY
SYDNEY ISAACSON	JULIAN SCHROFF
SIDNEY J. KANTROWITZ	GEORGE STRIKOWSKY
GEORGE G. TRATTNER	

The William Jarvie Society

The William Jarvie Society for Dental Research was organized on December 16, 1920. At the invitation of Dr. William J. Gies, all the undergraduate students of dentistry at Columbia University conferred with him for the purpose of considering the desirability of organizing a society of students, teachers and benefactors for the promotion of the spirit of research in the School of Dentistry.

After general discussion, it was unanimously voted to proceed with the proposed organization and Joseph Schroff, M.D., was elected temporary chairman. Because of the important relation which Dr. William Jarvie bore to the establishment of the School of Dentistry, and because of his interest in the promotion of dental research, it was unanimously voted that the society be named the William Jarvie Society for Dental Research, and that Dr. William Jarvie be elected an honorary member.

Dr. Schroff served ably as president during 1922. Dr. Monasch officiated during 1923, and in 1924, because of the amalgamation of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery with the School of Dentistry, of Columbia University, interest in the organization diminished and the society ceased its activities in 1925. On February 7, 1929, the society resumed activity and elected officers. Interest revived and the organization was again brought into a prominent place in the extra-curricular life of the school.

During 1932-33 the members of the society and their guests were addressed by several members of the faculty who had contributed greatly to research in dentistry and allied fields. Dr. Charles C. Bodecker, Professor of Oral Histology and Embryology, spoke on "Dental Caries and Allied Subjects" and illustrated his talk with a liberal number of lantern slides. Dr. Bodecker spoke of the various theories and the classification of dental caries, and also explained the caries index for recording the extent of caries. He also briefly outlined the work done by various investigators in this field.

Dr. Byron Stookey, Associate Professor of Neurological Surgery, addressed the next open meeting, which was held as a feature of the alumni day activities. His topic was: "The Interpretation and Treatment of Painful Affections of the Trigeminal Nerve." In a most interesting and instructive lecture, Dr. Stookey showed the relationship of diseases of this nerve to dental diagnosis. He explained the past work done in this field and the newer methods of surgical treatment, illustrating his talk with many lantern slides. He also presented several patients to demonstrate the effectiveness of his surgical treatment of this disease.

The Jarvie Society records another year of activity and accomplishment. Student interest in the organization was never greater, and a long and vigorous future for the society seems assured. The future of dentistry lies in its research into the problems that beset it, and the Jarvie Society has done its share in stimulating interest in this long-neglected phase of our work.



RICHARD S. SILVER
Editor-in-Chief



A. ALAN GREENE
Business Manager

Dental Columbian Staff

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The Dental Columbian

The annual publication is one of the youngest projects of the student body. It made its initial appearance in 1931 under the name of the "Columbia Dental Review," when it was decided to change the soft-cover quarterly publication into a year book.

The first publication, produced under the able direction of Irving W. Lobel, was so well received that the future of the book was assured. The next year the Student Council recognized the importance of the publication and increased the appropriation for the 1932 year book, which made possible the issuing of a more complete volume. In 1932 the School of Oral Hygiene decided to participate in the project, and the book was enlarged to include the activities of this school.

This year the book makes its bow under the new title of "Dental Columbian." This name was selected by the present editors who thought it more descriptive of the school and the work it sought to describe. The pattern of the book has also undergone some revision in order to record the many activities of the student body.

The Senior will receive his copy of "The Dental Columbian" at a time when he is beset with the problems concomitant with graduation. Probably, after a cursory examination, he will put the book aside to concern himself with the more exigent work enveloping him. But, some day, in the hazy years of the future, the real value of "The Dental Columbian" will reveal itself. To enable him to turn the pages and recall the friends and associations of his student days is the purpose of this book, and toward this end, the editors have given their best to "The 1933 Dental Columbian."



JAMES M. DUNNING, A.B., D.D.S.
Editor-in-Chief



GEORGE G. TRATTNER
Associate Editor

The Columbia Dental Review

In the fall of 1929 a committee of Student Council members considered for the first time the problem of the advisability and possibility of a school publication. At each of the subsequent meetings, the committee reported their progress and finally, in February, Solomon Rosenstein was elected first editor-in-chief of the proposed magazine, with full editorial and managerial powers. With the aid of a highly capable staff he was able to present in June, 1930, the first volume of the *Dental Review* of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University. This first issue was so well received by the student and faculty bodies that the future of the magazine seemed assured. This initial issue consisted of full-length articles of general interest to the dental profession, general school news, and several briefs on current writings of members of the faculty. It was a finely constructed magazine and should stand long as a monument to the editorial aspirations of the school.

In 1931 Irving Lobel carried on the good work started by Rosenstein. In March the second volume of the *Dental Review* appeared in a form similar to that of the preceding year and the graduation number was on its way toward completion. In the summer of 1931 the first hard-covered edition of the *Dental Review* appeared in the form of a regulation Year Book. Although late in distribution, it was very well received.

The year 1932 saw a great many changes in the policy of the publication. In an attempt to widen the circulation and increase the value of the magazine as a scientific organ, it was decided to make the magazine and the Year Book two separate projects.

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It was planned to publish the magazine four times annually under the supervision of the Alumni and the student body, and to have the Year Book appear at the end of each school year under the direction of the student body. During 1932 two issues of the newly planned magazine appeared under the leadership of Dr. James M. Dunning.

During the present year the magazine, again under the able direction of Dr. Dunning, succeeded in publishing its complete quota of four issues. The issues appeared in November, January, March and May, and were very well received. Dr. Dunning's excellent choice of material created great interest among the students and faculty, as well as the other members of the profession. The general construction of the issues simulated that employed in the first issue in 1930. However, several important changes helped to make these issues of even more general interest. First of all, student research work was stimulated by publishing the papers describing their work. Moreover, student opinions on general dental problems were solicited and printed.

It is hoped that, with the continued support of the faculty and student bodies, the *Dental Review* may grow into the leading publication of its kind in the country and in this way be a true mirror of a school which is destined to become the outstanding institution of dental education.

DENTAL REVIEW STAFF

JAMES M. DUNNING, A.B., D.D.S.....	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
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GEORGE G. TRATTNER, '34.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
JOHN J. MAYERS.....	<i>Business Manager</i>



Friendship! mysterious cement
of the soul,
Sweet'ner of life, and solder of
society.



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Baltimore, Md., 1907

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Baltimore, Md., 1892

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CHARLES JAEGER

ARTHUR SLATUS

Sigma Epsilon Delta

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525 W. 169th St.

FRATERNITY FOUNDED
New York College of Dentistry 1901

GAMMA CHAPTER
Founded 1914

FRATERNITY COLORS
Gold and Black



WOLF ROTHENBERG SCHAEFFER GOLDFARB HANOVER SHAPIRO SLATY'S JAEGER FEINSTEIN YAELOW
EPSTEIN SCHROFF ISAACSON BESHANSKY KAPLAN PRIVER PRITZ LEVINE

Culture is, "To know the best
that has been said and thought
in the world."



Features

The Question

ALFRED OWRE, D.M.D., A.B., M.D., C.M., Sc.D., Dean
School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University, New York

Much discussion has been held (one might better say, has raged) the past few months over the published findings and recommendations of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. In the five years of its work this group made a study not only of medical practice in its narrower sense, but of dentistry, nursing and other services and agencies included in a broad definition of the term medicine. The published studies and conclusions on dentistry have stirred up almost as violent opposition in some organized dental groups as those on medical practice have aroused in medical societies.

It is a question, however, whether this is either well-considered or effective. A far-sighted view of the situation is expressed by a man widely known for his sane attitude toward contemporary problems. He was not a member of the committee.

I am glad (he states) that the report on the costs of medical care received such opposition from the medical profession. . . . Tremendous opposition is the first stage in the learning process. They educate themselves to a new point of view by fighting it. In talking it over among themselves they are gradually beginning to learn that maybe, after all, they are better served by the new idea than by the old. And the times are helping them to that conviction.

In a chapter of the publication, *The Fundamentals of Good Medical Care*, headed, "The Need for Personnel and Facilities,"¹ are the following paragraphs on the need for dentists.

There are at present approximately 68,000 dentists practicing in the United States, or an average of 56 per 100,000 of the population. For the provision of the amount of dental service estimated as adequate, a much larger number of dentists would be needed, or somewhere between 99 and 179 per 100,000, depending upon the extent to which dental hygienists and dental technicians are used. Only two states—California and Oregon—had in 1929 more than 99 dentists.

This enormous discrepancy between the existing supply of dentists and the estimated number required suggests that the problem of providing adequate dental care is largely one of reducing costs. It would seem desirable to economize the time of the highly-trained dentist by the delegation of as much of the routine work to less expensive personnel as is compatible with good dental care. It is extremely unlikely, even under a thoroughly perfected form of economic organization in dentistry, that 179 dentists per 100,000 population could be trained and suitably paid; it is even doubtful whether society, under its present economic organization, can afford to support as many as 99.

¹ The Fundamentals of Good Medical Care, Pub. No. 22, The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, Chap. VIII, "The Need for Personnel and Facilities," pp. 125-128. University of Chicago Press.

The philosophy of the section immediately following, headed "The Problem of Providing Adequate Medical Care," also involves dental practice.

It is clear from the foregoing discussion (this reads) that the provision of good medical care is largely a question of organization and costs. An increase in the supply of personnel and facilities would of itself serve no useful purpose. Without preliminary education, which will bring the demand for medical service closer to the need, and without some provision for the payment of costs, any additional supply of personnel and facilities would result in additional unemployment.

The problem will not solve itself through the operation of undirected economic forces. Some conscious redirection of medical activities is needed, and long-term planning with a clear vision of the objectives to be achieved. The ways and means of achieving these objectives can be discovered only by the process of actual experimentation in particular communities.

The actual provision of adequate medical care must, therefore, wait upon a practical solution of the problems of economic organization, in which the questions of cost and the means of payment are paramount. It involves also the solution of difficult problems of technical organization, which will assure not only quantitative sufficiency, but above all the quality of service which can be realized only by the maintenance of the traditionally high standards of the medical professions.

A foot-note to the section on "Dental Education" of the final Committee report² is significant in its relation to the citation just given. This was an expression of minority opinion, signed by Morris L. Cooke, Haven Emerson, William T. Foster, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Alfred Owre, William J. Schieffelin and C.-E. A. Winslow. It reads as follows:

Additional Statement by Committee Members.—We believe the ends both of economy and of dental education would be better served by even more drastic changes. We think dental education should be a matter for only *bona fide* university dental schools, working in close cooperation with university medical schools. The ultimate result, we believe, should be the incorporation of dentistry as a department of medicine and surgery. The medical course could be modified, in time, to meet the particular demands of the oral specialist. He needs, however, as much scientific knowledge and clinical education as any other specialist. The oral field is as important as any other. A variety of technicians and assistants could be trained, in shorter courses, for most of the routine work now performed in dentistry.

Certainly these brief citations raise a question that every open-minded dental student should wish to study, both for its bearing on his own future and for its possibilities in bringing about a better and more nearly universal dental care for the people.

² Medical Care for the American People, chapter on "Recommendations." p. 141. University of Chicago Press.

The Habit of Observation

ITS VALUE TO THE STUDENT

By HENRY W. GILLET, D.M.D.

Professor of Dentistry

Anaesthesia was first discovered and practically used by Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Connecticut, because he observed what others around him failed to observe.

Nitrous Oxide gas, "laughing gas," was first used as an adjunct for the diversion of audiences who were amused by the behavior of persons on the stages of theaters or other places of entertainment to whom it had been administered. During its excitement stage many persons placed under its influence, with their minds prepared in advance to expect that they would behave queerly, would caper and stumble about on the stage and serve to amuse audiences with minds also expectant of diverting antics.

Wells observed more closely or reasoned more clearly (or perhaps he did both) than others who saw the same things. He *observed* that bumps and collisions with objects on the stage, that would, under ordinary circumstances, cause severe pain reaction, produced no such effect in individuals to whom Nitrous Oxide had been administered. He *reasoned* that some effect produced by the gas must be accountable for this failure of the subject to register pain or even to be conscious of the fact that he had collided with furniture or other objects.

Observation and reasoning led to experimentation and it to the discovery and practical use of nitrous oxide anaesthesia and indirectly to Morton's discovery of ether anaesthesia. Capacity for accurate observation and ability to reason correctly concerning facts observed or stated are foundation stones in gaining an education.

If endowed with those two attributes and a desire to understand principles, a student will get a sound education in spite of deficiencies in instruction and curriculum. In other words, a "good" student will obtain an effective education at a mediocre school, but a "poor" student will not get it at any school. The observant and reasoning student will orient what he sees and hears to what he wants to accomplish and discover for himself what to do and what to avoid in striving for the goal of a sound professional education.

An efficient dentist must be a student as long as he functions in his profession. In a calling like ours, new conditions, new principles, new discoveries and new evaluations of established facts are constantly presented to the practitioner and he must be alert to grasp, evaluate and apply these new facts and concepts or else fall behind in the race.

Those of us who have the privilege of helping dental students to orient themselves

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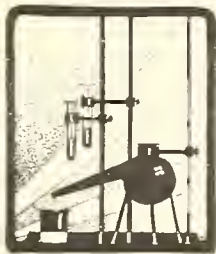
to their chosen life work value highly every demonstration on the part of the individual student of ability to observe correctly and to reason clearly as to the relation of those observations to each other and to new facts as they are presented. We know that those qualifications, steadily exercised, will place him in the first third of his class, and eventually among the group of outstanding practitioners known for the high quality of service they render the public.

Too often we are dismayed by practical evidence that a student has "listened with his elbows" to carefully presented instruction rather than with ears and understanding, and that he has observed a demonstration with "eyes that do not see."

The skilled machinist at the lathe charged with the task of developing from a refractory metal an efficient and perfect product looks sharply to the physical properties, temper, and keenness of the tools he selects for the purpose.

In his dental school course the student is developing the keenness of observation, the reasoning power, the mental balance, and as much as he may of the skill which are to be controlling factors in shaping his professional life into a tool with the quality, the temper, and the keenness needed to carve professional success from a refractory world.

Your Faculty is eagerly watching for evidence that you are tackling that task earnestly with a stern determination to get from the school something more valuable than its diploma, i.e., a professional education.



What Should Be the Outlook of a Modern Graduate in Dentistry?

ADOLPH BERGER, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.
William Carr Professor of Oral Surgery

One, two, three, four and the years pass by. In the retrospect the years are much briefer than in the prospect. Upon entering college, the student is generally impressed with the idea that he has an interminable amount of time in which to prepare himself for what will constitute his life's work. There is also a vagueness about this business of "life's work" and a deceptive sense of boundless time. Yet there is no other human possession than time which is more definitely predetermined. It is probable that, because of its constant and effortless supply, few commodities are wasted or frittered away with greater abandon and recklessness.

It is advisable that upon graduation the student should take stock of how his college years have been spent; what are his net results in the way of professional preparation, intellectual maturing, the moulding of his character and what, from a larger viewpoint, is most important, a spiritual coordination indispensable in the true function of one who has dedicated himself to the healing of human ills. For, despite the numerous statements to the contrary, and the varied means and methods used in its ministration, dentistry is, in intent and effect, part and parcel of the healing part of medicine.

Just now there is so much of a controversial nature offered from many and devious sources regarding what dentistry is, or should be, that, until he finds himself, the graduate in dentistry must feel at a loss in estimating the value and, above all, the application of the knowledge and experience which he has accumulated during the undergraduate years.

An earnest study of the progress and development of dentistry would reveal that gradually, but nevertheless definitely, the evolution of dentistry is and has been for the past decade and longer, profoundly influenced by the recognition of the urgent need for more scientific training and bona fide research. Productive development under this impetus will necessarily qualify the graduates of this and future years as men who are prepared to function in a complete way in the treatment and prevention of oral and dental diseases. It is to be hoped that such a dominating influence will be more than a mere straw in the wind and will prove to be a definite guide for those who are entrusted with the responsibility of determining upon the nature of dental education and the extent of dental practice.

That dentistry occupies an anomalous and, in the opinion of many clear thinkers upon this subject, an unnatural position among the professions, has been recognized for many years and was commented upon by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett: "This anomaly was fully recognized when the Carnegie Foundation issued its report on medical educa-

tion in 1910. It was not clear whether dentistry ought to become a specialty of conventional medical practice, or whether it should remain a field of practice for a separate body of practitioners." Since these lines have been written, developments in the dental profession should have probably settled the numerous muted, pertinent problems. The opinions regarding dental education and the status of dentistry coming from devious and often responsible sources indicate, however, that the cleavage which separates the two professions which minister to the health of the same human being has not been materially decreased.

Experience has taught us that it is folly to entrust the treatment of any region of the human body to individuals of inferior education, who are not trained to understand diseases which may affect the entire organism. It is common human experience that a workable superstructure can be adapted on a fallacious foundation, which may work for some time after a fashion. Nature will be tolerant of this sort of arrangement for a while but will not be subverted permanently. Dental education has been in reality carried on in a large measure and adapted to the false premise that the teeth and their associated structures are distinct and separable structures in the body economy. The result has been that dentistry treats human beings as though they were all teeth, while medicine has grown almost oblivious of the fact that man has teeth.

In a recently published volume on medical education the statement is made that "Dentistry has its roots in the same biological soil that nourishes medicine." Considering dentistry in its entirety, with all of its specialties and the medical implications which permeate the activities entailed by the maintenance of oral and dental health, it grows evident that dentistry, not unlike other specialties, can and should derive and select from this soil the ingredients which are essential for its growth and for its most wholesome function.

To what extent and to what beneficial ends these ingredients will be used must depend upon the individual and training of the dentist. That dentistry offers an opportunity to utilize the teachings of the so-called medical sciences to no less degree than some other specialties of medicine there is no doubt. It is certain, however, that the more the dentist adopts such a point of view, the more will he be able to fulfill the demands of a professional life.

To reach this aim a dentist should remain in constant contact with the development of his profession; furthermore he should seek and foster associations with hospitals and clinics and medical institutions in general.

I hope that the members of this graduating class will carry with them an abiding incentive for such a full and complete professional activity which will ensure for them in all of its aspects, a good life.

The New Deal in the Healing Professions

HAROLD J. LEONARD, D.D.S., B.A.

Professor of Dentistry and Head, Department of Clinical Stomatology

The periods when the business of society seems to be at a standstill are frequently those in which the greatest progress is made. This year of depression seems to be such a time. During a period of a few weeks an application of ethical principles to social economic problems has been put into operation which would ordinarily require decades. A real effort is under way to inaugurate a new deal in which Society is planned to function in the highest interest of the citizenry as a whole. The old method of laissez faire which permitted unfettered profit by the few and measured success by the accumulation of wealth is to be superseded.

What may be the significance of this new approach for practitioners of the healing arts, medicine and dentistry? Is the application of the new principle to this field likely to change the status of the practitioner?

Under the system of the past century, the graduate in medicine or dentistry chose a location not too crowded, worked up a clientele by various means, charged as much as he thought the traffic would bear and succeeded or not according to his professional skill, personality and business ability. His success was measured largely on the basis of the money obtained from his business. In spite of the strongest efforts of the idealists in the professions, the profit motive from the business world has had far too strong an influence, with the result that a large proportion of the population is doing without needed medical and dental service. It is true that a vast amount of service is freely given to the indigent by the professions and that many practitioners live humbly in order to serve their communities; but, with many the desire for financial success in keeping with that of their fellows of like education and attainments in other fields puts their services beyond the reach of those who need them most.

There are three probable ways in which the professions will feel the change to a planned Society. First, by an equitable distribution of the awards of labor, each worker should be enabled to purchase what he needs, including medical and dental service. A rise in the purchasing power of the individuals now in the lower economic three-quarters will at once obviate a great difficulty in the present relations between practitioners and patients. The necessity for giving service for charity, or for less than cost, will, let us hope, soon be a thing of the past.

Second, the elimination of financial success as a measure of achievement will be of great advantage for the professions. A profession is a learned calling in which the practitioners are devoted to a life of personal service. The measure of achievement

should be the amount and quality of such service. When financial reward becomes the dominant motive, professional ethics must suffer. From this time forward only those men and women should enter Medicine and Dentistry who desire to devote themselves in service—not profit-seeking.

Third, a planned society will certainly make some provision for distributing the costs of illness and reducing the economic wastes inherent in competitive private practice. This will involve organization. State-controlled health insurance will distribute the costs of illness. Organized service clinics can be formed to eliminate waste. The profession must look forward to changes of this kind; by truly professional men they will be welcomed as opening a door for increased effectiveness. The objections of mere profit seekers in the professions must be disregarded.

The tendencies of the times are all to the advantage of the professions. Vast fields of service now untouched will be opened requiring many additional workers. Organization will tend to benefit the useful members whose labors do not now yield effective returns, either in service rendered or in standards of living; it will tend to eliminate from the professions those who are unfit or in any way unqualified for their work; it will remove the present stigma attached to those who remain financially poor because they put service ahead of profit.

Professional men and women should welcome such developments. They should be found in the vanguard of advocates of economic planning. By the intelligent cooperation and participation of members of the professions personal health service can be reorganized for the benefit of the whole public; and at the same time can be made an even more attractive calling for those who feel the desire to serve.



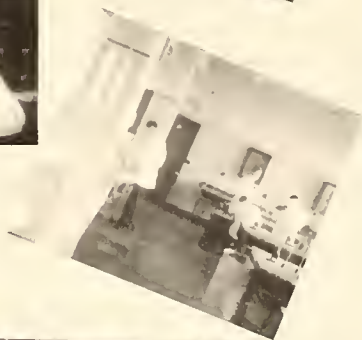
« The Dental Columbian »

for • nineteen • thirty • three



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For we, which now behold these
present days.

Have eyes to wonder, but lack
tongues to praise.



Oral Hygiene



ANNA V. HUGHES, D.M.D.
*Professor of Dentistry and in Charge of
Courses in Oral Hygiene*



JOSEPHINE E. LUHAN, D.D.S.
Asst Professor of Dentistry



KATHERINE F. HOLLIS, D.H.
Instructor



GENEVA H. WALLS, D.H.
Instructor



JESSIE E. ARCHIBALD
Secretary

Oral Hygiene

During the past year the courses in Oral Hygiene have continued to function as a training school for oral hygienists who are taught to realize that the importance of their work lies not only in the giving of prophylactic treatments but also in the instruction of patients on the preventive measures necessary to safeguard oral health.

To do this intelligently the student requires as broad a background as possible, and for that reason we have recently increased the number of lectures on various essential subjects such as pathology, nutrition, materia medica, child hygiene and child psychology. With these additions the curriculum has become more intensive, but it is well balanced, and insures the students receiving a clear understanding of the underlying principles of oral hygiene. In order that they may be able to present this knowledge effectively, they are also given a course in public speaking.

The giving of prophylactic treatments continues to occupy the greater part of their time, and their proficiency in this branch of the work is attained by experience gained in three different clinics. These provide the students with patients of all ages and occupations, and serve to perfect their prophylactic technique. There, also, they become familiar with the various existing mouth conditions and diseases of which they are taught the cause and the method of prevention, if any is known.

During the past few years many of our students have become interested in school work as they feel, and justly so, that they can do the greatest amount of good in dealing with children to whom they can teach hygiene of the mouth before lack of care and neglect have wrought irreparable damage. In order to be properly equipped and qualified for this field of service many are taking advanced courses in the science of education at the State Teachers College of Buffalo, New York. The post-graduate training offered there has been approved by the New York State Department of Education and entitles those who successfully complete it to certificates as dental hygiene teachers.

Every effort is being made to give the hygienist the fundamental training necessary for the intelligent practice of her profession. As graduates of the courses in Oral Hygiene offered by Columbia University, they have an excellent foundation on which to build. It remains only for them steadily to increase their proficiency each year by the naturally broadening effect of experience and the further pursuit of knowledge along health lines.

ANNA V. HUGHES, D.M.D.,
Professor of Dentistry.



HELEN BICKEL

*A true copy of Vogue—
From dignified lady to laughing
rogue.*



VIRGINIA MARIE BOOTHE

*Buxom and sprightly,
Her laughter trills lightly.*



JANET ELIZABETH BROWN

Very sweet but a trifle "Moody."



ELIZABETH VIRGINIA BUCHTA

*What a whale of a difference just a
few strokes of Elizabeth's
pen makes!*

ANNA CITRON

Argument is the spice of life!



CAROLINE COHEN

*Frank, friendly, capable—that is all
her reserve permits us to know.*



AGNES CECILIA DALTON

*A swellegant lady—
But a little set in her ways.*



BEATRICE DROOKS

Her complexion is her fortune.





EVELYN ELSON

*"I would be good, and I should be
good—but gee!"*



SYLVIA DAYTON FRIED

The intellect "uber alles."



HILDA GAFFIN

*Happy am I—from care am free—
Why can't you all be contented like
me?*



SHIRLEY ALICE GANTS

Sweet Lalage (see Horace).

LORETTA ELIZABETH GEIGER

*Her love of learning, those seques-
tered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books.*



FRANCES GOLDBERG

*A young woman of appealing sweet-
ness and fierce loyalties.*



FRIEDA GOLDBERG

"Love me—love my dog."



ELEANOR D. GOODMAN

"Foremost among the many."





JEAN GREENSTEIN

*A darling on whom we can always
depend—
Petite, sweet, witty, and a jolly good
friend.*



GERTRUDE CLAIRE HAUGH

*This little girl's an Irish colleen.
She's pretty, she's witty, in fact she's
keen.*



MARY GERTRUDE HEDGES

*One in whom the humors and ele-
ments are peaceably met.*



HERMINIE JEANETTE HIRSCHFELD

"A merry heart goes all the day."

ADA KAMPMAN

*"And hers the quiet and the calm
of mute insensate things."*



ROBERTA LORRAINE KOLLMER

*Twinsie, twinsie, twinsie twee!
Oh, will you be two, or will you be
three?*



VERNA ELIZABETH KNOTH

*Very nice. Has been known to lose
her temper.*



ANNA RUSSELL KOTSUBO

*That wee, dainty lady who listens,
smiles, but keeps her own counsel.*





ROSE EMILIA KRIKORIAN

*Some are born lions, some are born
mice—
Lions are grand, but mice are nice.*



GENEVIEVE LUCILLE MCCAIN, A.B.

*Inscrutable, subtle as Daedalus'
maze,
She moves through her cycle of dis-
ciplined days.*



ALICIA PAYNE MCKINNEY

*Slightly arrogant,
Immensely wise.*



KATHERINE ELIZABETH MALONEY

*Breezy, winsome, personified pep—
Where angels won't venture, she
blithely will step.*

ELINOR MILLER

*"Tell me, where is fancy bred?"
In ravishing hats on Elinor's head.*



ERMINA BELLE MILLER

"A friend indeed."



VICTORIA NAMIAN

Our Cosmopolitan Lady.



RUTH ROSEVEAR NEATS

*A merry laugh does Ruth possess,
Which, routing gloom, brings hap-
piness.*



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JEAN BARBARA PAKUT

*Scarce her ancestry you'd surmise,
Mirthful mischief lurks in her eyes.*



DOROTHY REBOF

*"Shut the door—
They're comin' through the win-
dow."*



MARGARET ELIZABETH ROE

*"My thoughts within my lips I rein,
For who talks much must talk in
vain."*



MARY SHARKEY

*She ne'er a lecture note does miss;
In them she finds her greatest bliss.*

LILLIAN ABBIE SHERWOOD

*If sweetness were riches she'd be a
gold mine.*



BELLA SHIMSHAK

*"It's the visual impression that
counts."*



CHRISTINE SMITH

*This we know, she's quite a wit—
(P.S.) We hope those letters made
a "hit."*



RITA SPIRO

"Those endearing young charms—"





ROSE SPITZER
Class cherub.



RUTH LILLIAN TEITELBAUM
*"They're not freckles; that's rust
from my iron will."*



ROSE MARSHA TRACHTMAN
*One whose eloquence has the power
To cleave the fullest hour in half
an hour.*



ALMA FAITH VETROMILE
Juno (minus the sour temper).

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MARJORIE JEAN WALSH

*That deep-toned larynx wiggling,
'Tis Margie's lyric giggling.*



LILLIAN WEISMAN

*"If this be but a dream, dear Lord,
Then let me sleep away."*



RUBY BENDETT WEISS

"Just precious!"



GERTRUDE ROSLYN WEISSMANN

*Each sentence hangs perfectly
poised to a letter—otherwise
she's quite human.*





ELIZABETH AMELIA WELLS

*"Away with care,
For life is fair!"*



DORIS GERTRUDE ZISKIN

*Nothing is certain but death, taxes,
and Doris's daily calamity.*

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Unbeaten Trail

*"The World is so full of such wonderful things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."*

The past year has revealed to us how very aptly we oral hygienists may apply the above quotation to our profession. It is indeed "so full of such wonderful things" that the utter happiness it brings us leaves us a little breathless. There are so many phases of the practice of oral hygiene where we may bestow our efforts that we are almost at a loss which one to choose. But there is one field which has been somewhat neglected, although the need for us there and the opportunity for effecting much good is very great. That field is the smaller rural communities and factory towns and the work is of almost pioneer nature.

Because he has here discovered a great need for his work, the dentist has been migrating to these places. There is as great a need for our work. Since, as his adjutants, our true role in any case, we may be of invaluable aid to him in this territory, the dentist would welcome us. A brief survey of conditions in these localities will make this point clearer.

In these rural communities and tiny factory towns the prevailing health conditions are poor. There is considerable ignorance of hygienic ways of living. Despite the rumored benefits of sunshine and fresh air both children and adults suffer from myriad "ailings" which they have come to accept philosophically. It is not difficult to single out what is probably the greatest factor in this state of affairs.

The mouth conditions are unfortunate. Discolored carious teeth, malocclusion and malformed jaws in which the number of gaps increase at a yearly rate are the rule. But here the dentist's importance is simply not understood. For all his talks to patients he finds his attempts to propagate the doctrine of preventive dentistry abortive in the face of general prejudice. Even disregarding the rather delicate question of ethics, he still may not enter the school or community rostrum in pleading this cause. Such a step would merely confirm the already deep-rooted conviction that his is a campaign for his own economic betterment. This is where the work of his oral hygienist enters.

The school should be her first objective, for it is through the early instruction of the child that the greatest good may be accomplished in the practice of prevention. She must also enlist the interest and support of the town health officials (if there be any), organize a mothers' club so that she may gradually win the confidence of the people, and become a social worker in the truest sense of the word. Thus she may introduce the doctrine of prevention in daily life and teach the true value of the dentist.

In other words through much intensive and varied work which will call upon her every resource and capability, she may bring about a miniature revolution, the effects

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of which will be continuous. Thus she may make the future of the community bright with the promise of health and normal growth in the cycle of life and industry.

That one lone woman could accomplish such a task is, of course, absurd to expect. But for obvious economic reasons she would have to begin alone. Yet, she could pave the way for the work of many more dentists and hygienists by awakening a demand for their best service—prevention.

To some of you this message may appear somewhat too much of an idyl. However, it is not an heroic attempt at mere rhetoric. The perusal of current dental literature and investigation of the facts mentioned will soon show that the need it seeks to express and the possible solution have very strong bases.

G. R. W.



The Spirit of Service

"Service in some form or other has always been a necessity."

To give of oneself to the best of one's ability and in the happiest manner possible is creditable, and for us, as members of a profession with an obligation to the people, there are glorious possibilities.

Sir John Osler, the famous English physician, once said, "There is not one single thing in preventive medicine that equals oral hygiene and the preservation of the teeth." Sickness is the great enemy of happiness. But most sickness can be avoided if we, as hygienists, do our part by teaching and advising prevention. What we must do as hygienists is to educate and enlighten the public, giving of our worth-while knowledge freely and helpfully. Especially with the school child are there unlimited avenues of service for it is agreed that caries, the most prevalent of all preventable diseases, is rampant in children. "It is not fair for children to be thus handicapped during the important formative years of their lives, when they need every ounce of energy in preparing themselves for the tasks of tomorrow." The child of today is the man or woman of tomorrow and in our boys and girls lie the nation's greatest asset.

To say that we are proud to be members of a profession which is doing and can do such valuable work would be an understatement. The fact that we have chosen this field is in itself sufficient evidence. That each succeeding class render better service is to be expected, for on such improvement is progress founded.

And may I conclude with this little quotation, which to me is so applicable here: "To cure is the voice of the past, to prevent is the divine whisper of the future."

GENEVIEVE L. MCCAIN.

SINCERE appreciation and gratitude are difficult emotions to express. But, however inadequate our words, they must be given utterance. And so, for their inspiring guidance and instructions, for the new world of ideas and ideals they have opened to us, for what they have given us of themselves, for the absorbing profession in which they have grounded us, we, the Oral Hygiene Class of 1933, wish whole-heartedly to thank Dr. Hughes and the group of splendid teachers with whom we have been associated. We ardently hope that we may prove a credit to their fine efforts and that we may make as excellent a showing in our work as have our predecessors, the Alumnae.

Acknowledgment

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all those who have helped in the publication of this book. We are especially grateful

To DR. SAUL MISHELOFF for his splendid art work and his invaluable assistance in the arrangement of the book;

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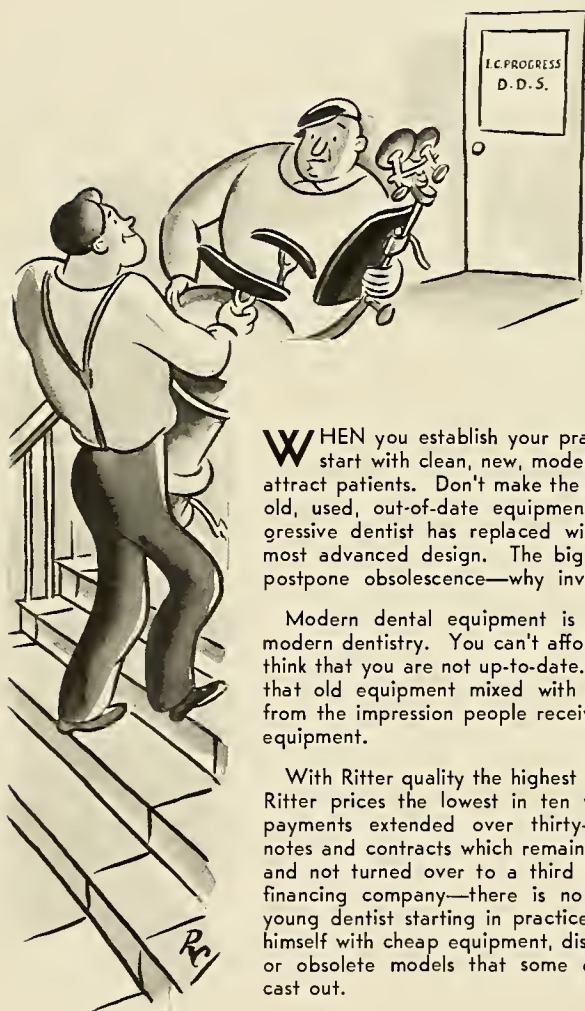
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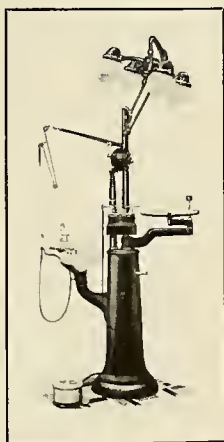
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An Investment— not an Expense

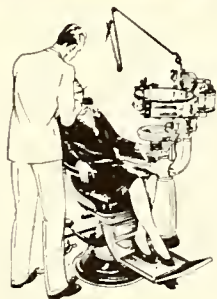
APPROACHING the purchase of equipment with the thought that it is merely a compulsory expense, to be minimized by buying as cheaply as possible, would be equivalent to bargaining for a low-priced college course with the sole idea of saving money.

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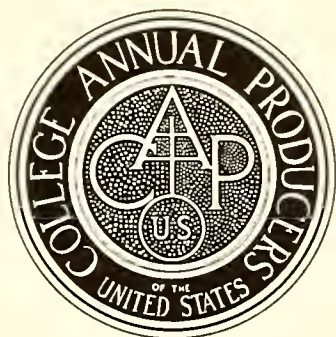
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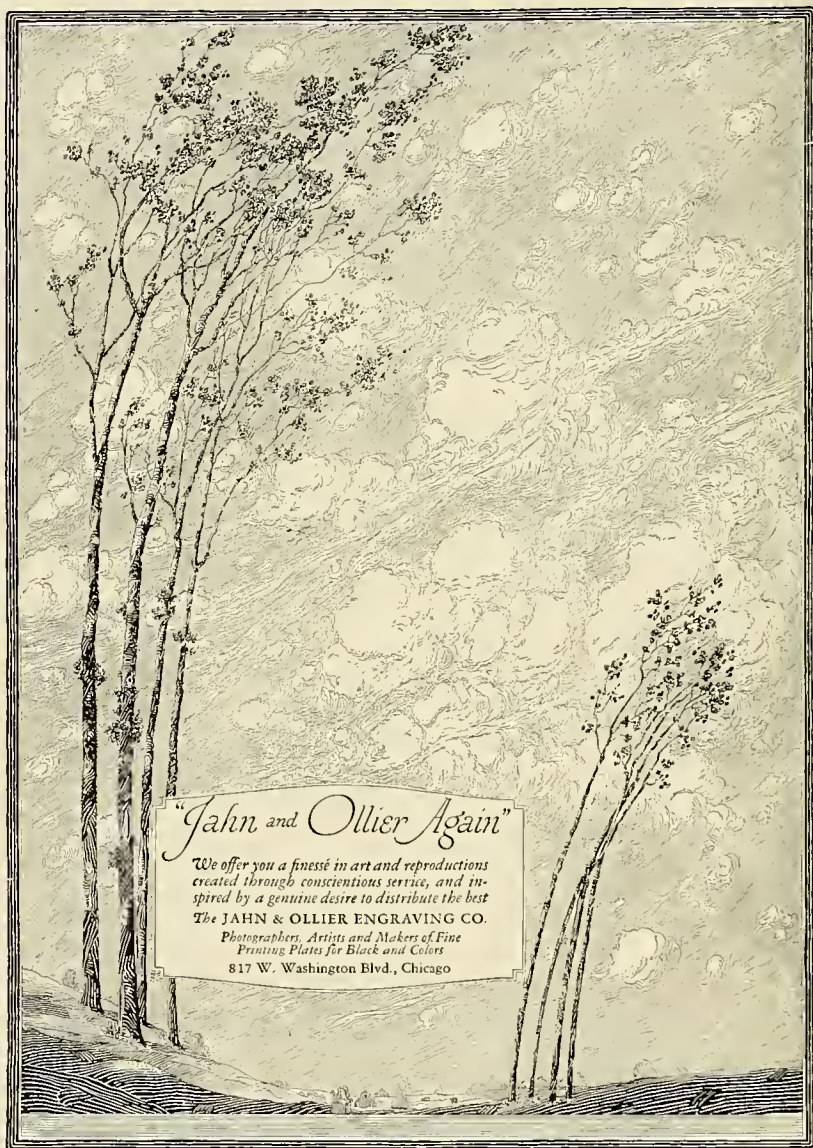
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